PMX 205 Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-110136A
Molecular Formula: C₄₇H₆₃F₃N₁₀O₈
Molecular Weight: 953.06
Target: Complement System
Pathway: Immunology/Inflammation
Storage:
- Powder: -20°C, 3 years
- In solvent: -80°C, 6 months
  - -20°C, 1 month

**SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY**

**In Vitro**

DMSO: $\geq 100$ mg/mL (104.93 mM)
H₂O: 0.67 mg/mL (0.70 mM; Need ultrasonic)

* "≥" means soluble, but saturation unknown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparing Stock Solutions</th>
<th>Solvent Concentration</th>
<th>Mass (mL)</th>
<th>1 mg</th>
<th>5 mg</th>
<th>10 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0493 mL</td>
<td>5.2463 mL</td>
<td>10.4925 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mM</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2099 mL</td>
<td>1.0493 mL</td>
<td>2.0985 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1049 mL</td>
<td>0.5246 mL</td>
<td>1.0493 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

**In Vivo**

1. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO $>>$ 40% PEG300 $>>$ 5% Tween-80 $>>$ 45% saline
   Solubility: $\geq 2.5$ mg/mL (2.62 mM); Clear solution

2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO $>>$ 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline)
   Solubility: $\geq 2.5$ mg/mL (2.62 mM); Clear solution

3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO $>>$ 90% corn oil
   Solubility: $\geq 2.5$ mg/mL (2.62 mM); Clear solution

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Description
PMX 205 Trifluoroacetate is a potent complement C5a receptor (C5aR; CD88) antagonist.

IC₅₀ & Target
C5aR[¹]

In Vitro
A complement activation product, C5a, is known to recruit and activate microglia and astrocytes in vitro by activation of a G protein-coupled cell-surface C5aR. In the MTT assay, in 24 h plate, it shows that all groups are significant when
compared with negative control group. For PMX 205 (PMX205) group, the value recorded is in between 0.09893 to 0.2465, EP54 group, 0.02724 to 0.1748 and Tamoxifen group, the value recorded in between 0.09880 to 0.2464. For the 48 h plate of incubation time, only two groups show a significant result, which are PMX 205 and Tamoxifen. The values recorded are in between 0.04987 to 0.3273 and 0.5777 to 0.8551 respectively. For the 72 h plate, only one group shows a significant result, PMX 205 (antagonist group) with the value recorded in between 0.02136 to 0.5322.

**In Vivo**

PMX 205 (PMX205) is an orally active, selective C5aR antagonist. Animals treated with PMX 205 (1 mg/kg/day, oral) display a significant extension of survival time and a reduction in end-stage motor scores, as compared with vehicle-treated rats. PMX 205-treated animals also display reduced levels of astroglial proliferation in the lumbar spinal cord. SOD1\(^{G93A}\) rats are orally dosed with PMX 205 (1 mg/kg/day) from two time points (days 28 and 70) before the onset of major clinical symptoms. Both treatment groups have a significant extension in survival time compared with untreated rats (p=0.022, day 28; p=0.015, day 70), with no clear differences in outcomes between the two treatment regimens\(^{[2]}\). Tg2576 mice are treated with PMX 205 (PMX205) at 20 \(\mu\)g/mL in the drinking water (n=17) from 12 to 15 mo of age, the time frame at which there is a rapid accumulation of amyloid deposits in these animals. Untreated Tg2576 animals (n=11) are used as controls. After 3 mo, animals treated with PMX 205 show significantly less fibrillar plaque load (thioflavine reactivity) than do untreated animals. In 3×Tg mice, PMX 205 also significantly reduces hyperphosphorylated tau (69%)\(^{[3]}\).

**PROTOCOL**

**Cell Assay** \(^{[1]}\)

The mouse mammary tumor cell lines 4T1 are plated at a density 5.0×10\(^4\) cells/ml/well of 96-multiwell plates in complete medium. After 24 h of incubation, the medium is changed with serum starve medium to synchronize the cell cycle and growth as to ensure that the cells reaches its plateau phase. After 24 h of serum-starving, cells are treated with 5 \(\mu\)L/well of 0.1 M of agonist, EP54, antagonist, PMX 205 and the positive control is treated with Tamoxifen drug. 5 \(\mu\)L/well of the 12 mM ck solution is added 5 h before reading is taken and about 50 \(\mu\)L/well of the SDS-HCL solution is added and mixed thoroughly using pipette 3 h before reading is taken. The MTT assay is assessed at different time point; 0, 24, 48 and 72 h at wavelength 570 nm respectively by using ELISA plate reader Infinite M200\(^{[1]}\).

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

**Animal Administration** \(^{[2]}\)\(^{[3]}\)

**Rats**\(^{[2]}\)

Transgenic SOD1\(^{G93A}\) rats expressing human mutant G93A SOD1 (NTac:SD-Tg SOD1\(^{G93A}\) L26H) are used. Three experimental groups are chosen: untreated, PMX 205 treats from day 28 onward, and PMX 205 treats from day 70 onward. Animals are administered PMX 205 via drinking water (1 mg/kg/day) , from day 28 or day 70 onward; controls receive water only\(^{[2]}\).

**Mice**\(^{[3]}\)

Tg2576 mice are treated (starting at or after the initiation of plaque pathology) for 2-3 mo with PMX 205 given in the drinking water only (10-20 \(\mu\)g/mL, equivalent to ~3-6 mg/kg/day) or both in drinking water (10-20 \(\mu\)g/mL) and s.c. (1 mg/kg) twice weekly throughout the treatment period. Untreated transgenic animals of same age are used as controls. Nontransgenic littermates are similarly treated or not treated with the drug. 3×Tg mice are also treated with PMX 205 in the drinking water. Due to the low pathology of the males, only female mice of this strain are used for these studies\(^{[3]}\).

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REFERENCES


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